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# WEEKLY



# PEOPLE.

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## THE BATTLE OF THE LOOMS

WAGE-SLAVES OF NEW BEDFORD  
CRUSHED IN CONFLICT OF MACHINES.

Their Pure and Simple Unions Oppose  
Capitalism With Obsolete Weapons—  
The Ballot Box Debauched for "Fire  
Dollars if We Win."

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., Dec. 14.—This city has achieved notoriety for the strikes indulged in by the slaves of the loom. "Indulged in" expresses it better than any other words could. The life-sapping toll in the midst of a veritable hell of pounding, grinding, deafening machines is replaced during the strike by merry song and dance at the hall which the strikers use as headquarters, and transform into a ball room. Whoever holds that life is only good when it is lived, and observes the men and women wage workers of New Bedford working submissively in their masters' private penitentiaries, and then sees them in the hour of rebellion, will agree with me that a strike is a blessing.

Accompanied by two members of the local red-button brigade, whose Socialist Labor Party buttons caused worker and police to begin quick talks to their companions, and to observe our every movement, I went to the "South End," where the Acushnet and Hathaway mills are located. These two mills are on strike, and we were looking for a hall or store-room to hold a meeting in. We passed a "park" which the kindhearted capitalists have fixed up for the enjoyment of the workers. I thought that a section of the bad-lands in Montana had been dumped down before me. As bleak, barren and forbidding as a capitalist's heart, the park serves excellently to illustrate the helplessness of the workers, and the arrogance of their masters. A woman passed us carrying three dinner pails. She resembled nearly all the other women who slave in the mills in this one particular; she appeared to be at least fifty years of age until she came close to you, then you discover that she is a young woman. In her a woman's face.

Down the road which leads to the gate of the internment and run, not by the gods of pagan mythology, but by a modern goddess, Hetty Green, J. F. Knowles and divers other millionaires, we passed the pickets stationed by the union to do what they can within the pale of the law, to strike their side of the struggle. It was the noon hour, and quite a few children—boys of eleven or twelve years of age—were playing childish games, or, rather, imitations of them. In their subdued voices and furtive looks one could read the suppression of natural spirits and the fear of being caught breaking a rule. Massachusetts boasts of her schools, how well kept and orderly they are, and well she may. Mighty good care is taken by the bourgeois dealers in proletarian flesh and blood that the school property is not damaged by children of the working people. The capitalist has here revised the rule of the Nazarene in his disciples so that it reads to-day: "Suffer little children to come unto me and I will save you the expense of educating them, for of such is the kingdom of sweatshop and factory."

A well-dressed man sidles up to us as we stand on the street corner and asks: "Did you men come in town this morning? Do you know about the trouble here?" I look him all over long enough to give him time to retract, and to allow the bystanders to get close enough to hear the answer, and then check him as he is about to say more.

These two men are members of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and have lived in your town for years. I am the representative of the New York DAILY PEOPLE, the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. You see those red buttons and you know damned well we are not scabs.

Apologies profuse. Did not notice buttons. Heard some fixers had been brought in this morning. Glad to meet us, etc., etc. The crowd grows larger than the police approve of, and we are ordered to "move on," which we do—three feet. Can be arranged for me to address a meeting of the strikers at their headquarters this afternoon? Would you be so kind as to let me know the authority. Tell him and the crowd why I want to talk to them and what I mean to say. He is in a hurry to go away; one of the WEEKLY PEOPLE, containing the De Leon-Harriman debate with the remark, "If you are worth saving, that will do it."

At 2 p. m. we go to the headquarters of the strikers. A large hall in which three pieces of music are playing while the striking men and women dance. Quite a few of the mill workers are French-Canadians and for the nonce they have forgotten their drudgery and sorrows and are living. It is easy to see that they are not fashionable society folks. The men are neither drunk nor are dressed in hand-organ monkey style. And the women are not immodest in dress and action. I go up to a group of men who are taking stock of me, and speak to an honest-looking young fellow; he tells me his purpose in coming there and is directed to the strike leaders. On conducted through the hall to an office where I meet Secretary Hart of the Weavers and Secretary Murphy of

the Fixers' Union. Spend an hour in getting the strikers' statement and am then inducted into the mysteries of the Northrop and other looms by three of the strikers. There are four looms set up at the headquarters of the union in a room adjoining the main hall; a Northrop, a Harriman Automatic, an old-style such as are now being displaced by the Northrop, and a fancy loom. These are set up by the manufacturers of the looms to give the fixers an opportunity to get used to them. There is a dynamo and power and the looms are run to show me the difference so that I will understand "What Means This Strike?" On the face of it, this strike is not against a reduction of wages nor for shorter hours, but in reality it is both. A "fixer" is the man who fixes the loom when anything goes wrong with the machine—a thing that happens quite frequently. He must be lightning quick with eyes, hand and brain, and know the various parts of the machine as the cowboy knows his gun, claps, rope and broncho. Eighty Northrop looms is the number which this ambidextrous groom of the machine has attended heretofore for the princely sum of \$14 per week. One hundred is the number he was ordered to take charge of; he rebelled and walked out. The weavers who have struck, did so in sympathy with the fixers. The looms which the Northrop displaced were very much simpler and easier to fix and 120 to 130 were assigned to each fixer. It is the same old story of the more modern tool knocking out the antiquated and the wage-slave caught between them and crushed in the conflict.

When I asked the strike leaders what prospect they had of winning, they revealed the usual pure and simple stupidity and failure to understand what they were up against. If the weavers would all come out and stay out, and stick like brothers to the fixers, the strike would be won.

As to the financial ability of the unions to victual their forces in the fight, nothing but vague generalities and hints. Much they would say—and did—about the "injustices" and "foolishness" of the employer's attitude, just as if that had any bearing on the case.

The particular parasite in this case, a blue-nosed Yankee slave driver, one Joseph F. Knowles, was not acting as brotherly as "brother Capitalist" should. No conception of the meaning of the class struggle which they saw every day. One of them who appeared to be earnest and honest, and whose record is not a long one in the pure and simple class struggle, admitted that he knew nothing of Socialism, but thought the Socialists were a "hundred years ahead of their time."

The pure and simple union has had undisputed possession of the field here. Year after year the condition of the mill worker has gone from bad to worse; strike after strike has been fought, and defeat has routed the workers back to the slaughter house of the conquerors. To-day the child in the cradle is predestined by the God, Capital, to suffer the torments of purgatory in the mill ere yet he has tasted of the joys of youth. To-day it requires the work of all the members of a wage-worker's family in New Bedford to earn a living for the family.

Years ago only the head of the family toiled in the mill; the little ones and the women are forced by the labor-saving machine to go in and have the capital bleached from their faces, their backs bowed, their blood poisoned and brain depleted, to swell the coffers of their Capitalist masters. And the labor fakir sees this process going on and shouts "Just see what our Unions have gained in 'practical' benefits for the worker." The political conditions are a reflex of the industrial. No community in the United States is more demoralized; in no city, large or small, is bribery at elections carried on more shamelessly. No attempt is made to conceal vote-buying. It is a custom to make a list of voters who are told, "So much if we win, nothing if we lose." The voters go and get their money in case "we win." The usual standards of honor and honesty are inverted in New Bedford and he is looked on as dishonest who tries to cheat the voter out of the amount promised when "we win."

This may seem like exaggeration, but a visit to New Bedford and talks with men in every walk of life will convince the most sceptical. Thousands of dollars are spent every election in this open mart of political prostitution, and no effort is made to stop it. Last election the question of licensing or prohibiting the sale of liquors was up, and prohibition nearly carried the day, because the voters were indignant at the lack of public spirit displayed by the rum-sellers, who had not bought any votes, but at the last moment the tide was turned by wholesale buying at \$2 if "we win" and the about-to-be slaves went in and voted for license. Men who remembered the good prices of a few years ago complained bitterly to me that from \$5 if "we win" per vote, the prices had dropped to a paltry \$2. The only protest ever made against this traffic was in 1898 when quite a lot of young men came into the Socialist Labor Party here. They had learned something of their class interests and their duty, but were not clear enough to see the moral turpitude involved in accepting money for their votes. They were placed on the list and notified that \$5 each awaited them in case "we win." They stated in the Section meeting that they had voted the Socialist Labor Party ticket straight (and the returns seemed to indicate that they had), but they accepted the money after the election, and Section New Bedford made an example of

## READY FOR THE FRAY.

ENTHUSIASTIC SOCIALIST LABOR  
PARTY CONVENTION AT CLEVELAND, OHIO.

A Full City Ticket Placed Before the  
Voters—Clear Cut Resolutions Adopted  
—Young Men Raising Themselves  
Under the Banner of Fighting S. L. P.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 11.—A strong body of class conscious workingmen assembled last Sunday at the headquarters of Section Cleveland in order to sharpen the buzz-saw of the fighting S. L. P. for the next spring campaign. The large hall was well filled, and the spirit of harmony and class consciousness prevailed during the whole session. The convention was opened by organizer P. C. Christiansen who was elected chairman and Richard Koepfel, secretary. The first business was the elections of committees on resolutions and nominations, the former composed of Goerke, Mitchell and Erber; the latter of Brown, Kronman, Hieg, O'Furey and Blickensderfer.

While the committees were at work John Kircher and Paul Dinger delivered short addresses, which were received with great applause. The following resolutions were adopted as recommended by the committee:

"Whereas, present society is divided into antagonistic classes; one class owning all wealth while it produces none, the other producing all the wealth owning nothing but their labor power, and

"Whereas, the interests of these two classes cannot be reconciled and the possessing or capitalist class is to-day through the instrumentality of the Democratic and Republican parties in possession of all political power and functions of government using them for the sole purpose of furthering its own interests, and

"Whereas, the 'Socialist Labor Party' is the only political party that recognizes and emphasizes the existence of the class struggle and consequently does not claim to represent the interests of ALL THE PEOPLE, but uncompromisingly champions the interests of the wage-workers' class ONLY and

"Whereas, certain reform parties claiming to be Socialist but disregard the principle of the class struggle, tend to confuse the working class by presenting all kinds of municipal ownership demands under the pretext of Socialism and thus become the political hand-maids of capitalism, therefore be it

"Resolved, that the Socialist Labor Party of Cleveland, in convention assembled, bases its municipal programme upon the revolutionary principle of its national platform which holds that municipal legislation can only be a permanent benefit to the wage-workers when their class through the Socialist Labor Party controls both the State and national government and be it further

"Resolved, that we call upon the wage-workers to cast their ballots for the only party of their class, composed of and controlled by class-conscious workingmen—the Socialist Labor Party."

Next in order was to hear the report of the committee on nominations. This is the ticket which the Socialist Labor Party, of Cleveland, places before the wage-workers:

For Mayor, John D. Goerke.  
City Treasurer, Herman Alzheim.  
Judge of Police Court, J. H. Foerster.  
Prosecutor of Police Court, August Mencke.  
School Council: Fred Brown, Mrs. Lizzie E. Christiansen, Brower Margeon and Paul Dinger.  
Justices of the Peace: John Draser, George Blickensderfer and James Rugg.  
Constables: Ed. Keim and Herman Stieg.

### CITY COUNCIL.

Second, Alfred Carlson.  
Third, Joseph Konrad.  
Fourth, W. J. Howell.  
Fifth, W. P. Steer.  
Sixth, M. J. O'Furey.  
Seventh, Andrew Mendel.  
Eighth, Isidor Kronman.  
Ninth, Joseph Gable.  
Eleventh, John Kircher.

This is the full ticket, with the exception of councilman for the First District. The General Committee of Section Cleveland was instructed to draw up a leaflet for the spring campaign, and was also empowered to act as campaign committee.

Now we are ready to meet the enemy, no matter under what flag he is sailing. Our Section is to a great extent composed of vigorous fighters, who will show in the next campaign what they are able to do. It may sound somewhat strange, but is nevertheless a fact: there is more activity shown by the boys now than during the last campaign. New members are admitted at every meeting, and before long Section Cleveland will move to the front as one of the strongest and best organizations of the Party.

Now, boys, put your shoulder to the wheel. On with the social revolution, and three cheers for the fighting S. L. P. RICHARD KOEPFEL.

## S. L. P. ON TOP.

It Leads the Kangaroo Ticket in the  
Gubernatorial Vote, Which Determines the Ranking on the  
Official Ballot.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—The State Board of Canvassers to-day canvassed the vote for Presidential electors and State officers. The vote by counties for the gubernatorial ticket of the S. L. P. and S. D. P. was:

Counties.	Corregan, S.L.P.	Hannford, S.D.P.
Albany	238	65
Allegany	14	12
Broomes	20	20
Cattaraugus	21	23
Cayuga	176	63
Chautauque	57	47
Chemung	137	42
Chemung	20	19
Clinton	15	10
Columbia	25	15
Corland	12	7
Delaware	9	7
Dutchess	65	21
Erie	947	401
Essex	12	44
Franklin	22	13
Fulton	186	111
Genesee	61	67
Greene	82	27
Hamilton	1	1
Herkimer	54	170
Jefferson	58	206
Kings	1,925	2,575
Lewis	8	7
Livingston	14	5
Madison	49	69
Monroe	462	1,019
Montgomery	48	18
Nassau	20	25
New York	5,395	6,388
Niagara	68	27
Oneida	408	114
Onondaga	1,135	352
Ontario	17	10
Orange	77	28
Orleans	46	20
Oswego	92	25
Otsego	19	12
Putnam	7	24
Queens	274	608
Rensselaer	229	103
Richmond	133	110
Rockland	9	32
St. Lawrence	23	27
Saratoga	26	15
Schenectady	247	30
Schoharie	6	4
Schuyler	6	2
Seneca	81	3
Steuben	59	47
Suffolk	33	39
Sullivan	7	3
Tioga	7	1
Tompkins	46	23
Ulster	35	6
Warren	27	11
Washington	21	24
Wayne	8	14
Westchester	446	258
Wyoming	11	6
Yates	12	5
Totals	13,762	13,493

The Presidential vote was for Molloney and Remmel 12,022, for Debs and Harriman 12,869.

## AND YET AGAIN KNOCKED DOWN.

"Volkszeitung" Loses Again, and Must  
Pay Some More Costs.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has handed down one more decision in the litigation between the Volkszeitung corporation and the Socialist Labor Party, whereby the corporation has to pay some more costs.

As announced a few weeks ago, the Socialist Labor Party balked the corporation's scheme to get judgment without trial in a fraudulent action that the corporation had started against the Party. The Appellate Division decided against the corporation. The effect of the decision was that the corporation had to pay over \$200 costs, and to stand trial of its fraudulent case, thereby pay some more costs for its pains. Moreover the decision had other and remoter serious effects. The corporation then made a furious effort to escape the effects of this decision. It could not appeal from the decision, but what it did was to make a motion to the same court for a "reargument." It begged, whined and crawled. But all to no purpose. The Party's counsel, Benjamin Patterson, met the application with arguments and facts that exposed the corporation's fraudulency. The court denied its application, with additional costs.

The corporation has now to pay the old costs of over \$200 and the added costs of this application that it lost; and it must now make ready to try the fraudulent case, trial of which it has sought to dodge and to get judgment on without costs.

There is more coming.

Despite all efforts to conceal the real purpose of the pending bill in Congress to increase the military establishment of the nation, the truth leaked out. Congressman Hull, in charge of the bill, let the cat out of the bag during the debate by explaining that the reason why the bill provided for a disproportionately large cavalry force was that "the different States of the Union, in their militia organizations, do not provide for cavalry organizations."

Messrs. Capitalists, it is evident, are losing confidence in the capacity of their Labor Lieutenants, to much longer run the Unions, together with the aspirations of the working class, into the ground.

## THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

LEADING FEATURES OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.

The Army Bill—Its Friends and Its  
Foes Talked Around the Real Point  
They Have in Mind—The Oleomargarine  
Bill—Fraud Charged and Proved  
on Both Sides.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—The week in Congress closed yesterday with the Senate considering the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and the ship-subsidy bill, the House battling over the war tax. But while these two matters may be classed as "pending," two others proceeded beyond that point in the House during the first two weeks of Congress: they are the Army bill and the Oleomargarine bill. Both bills were rushed through with great precipitancy. And yet the debate was ample enough to point many a moral and adorn many a tale.

### THE ARMY BILL.

As to the Army bill it was a strict party affair; the Representatives divided upon strictly party lines. The substance of the bill was the creation of a permanent federal military establishment of not more than 100,000 and not less than 35,000, the President having power to fix the number. To a man the Republicans stood by the bill, carrying it through, while the Democrats as unanimously opposed it. Patriotism was invoked by both sides; both appealed to the dignity and traditions of the country. And yet, in the midst of this battle of words two important truths peeped all the way through the debate, despite all efforts put forth from both sides to conceal what they had in mind, and the real point on which they were divided. Whether it was Representative McCall of Massachusetts who was thrilling the House with a fervent Jeffersonian harangue, or Representative Hull of Iowa, who clad his oratory in the garb of Liberty, it could escape no watchful observer that both sides were at one in their promises, to wit, that storms are ahead, that these storms will proceed from the ranks of the working class, and that the ruling class must be in condition to put down the storm with the mailed hand of force. The point on which they differed was the how. The Democrats maintained that the State militias and volunteer forces would be ample for the emergency, while the Republicans denied this, holding that a regular army alone could stand. In the course of the debate, the Republicans more than once came near letting out the cat that both sides were evidently agreed to keep concealed in the bag. One of these instances occurred when a Republican speaker pointed out that clause of the bill which provided for an abnormal cavalry force, and explained that the State organizations were woefully deficient in that line.

The Republicans had all along the better reasoning on their side. There was just one weak spot in their armor, but that weak spot the Democrats could not dare to assail. It would have betrayed the common purpose of both. That weak spot was the smallness of even the proposed 100,000 Army to cope with the anticipated troubles. The point that, if a standing army was needed, one of 100,000 strong would be ridiculously small, had it been made, would have disposed of the bill. Of course, it was not made. The present 100,000 are understood to be "a first step." There will be many more hundred thousands provided for ere long, if they gentlemen continue in power.

The next bill, the debate upon which was full of meat, was the

### OLEOMARGARINE BILL.

This bill, named the Grout bill, provides for a reduction of the tax on uncolored oleomargarine to 1/4 of a cent per pound, and that the tax on the article when "colored in imitation of butter," shall be 10 cents a pound, this to be paid by the manufacturer.

Those who upheld and pushed the bill through planted themselves upon the ground that the 10 cents tax was necessary in order to protect the public; oleomargarine was poor stuff, let those who want to buy it knowingly do so, but governmental protection was needed for those who did not want the poor stuff and were cheated; by coloring oleomargarine "in imitation of butter," it passed for butter and was sold for butter at butter's price; 32 States had legislated upon the matter to stop the fraud upon the public and upon the dairy interests, but their legislation had proved impotent, the strong arm of the Federal Government was needed; the health of the public and common decency required such legislation.

Every point made by the upholders of the bill on the score of the unwholesomeness of oleomargarine was rebutted by an equally imposing array of "scientific" experts and professional men of high character and unimpeachable reputation. As far as this point went, honors were easy.

It went the other way, however, on the point of "fraud" claimed to be practiced upon the "dairy interests" on the ground of the manufacturers of oleomargarine coloring their goods "in imitation of butter." On this point, the upholders of the bill came off decidedly the worst. It was, in the first place, shown that there is no natural standard color for butter; that butter has different colors, according to the season of the year;

and that the dairy men colored February butter with a preparation (the advertisement for which was read in Congress) that gave it a "June color." The oleomargarine interests in Congress were not satisfied with this thrust. They carried the war still more completely into Africa on this subject. They proved that it was the dairy people who colored their goods in imitation of oleomargarine. Williams, of Mississippi, brought this point home. He declared, and none denied the statement: "Gentlemen, say oleomargarine has been colored butter color. Not so. They are coloring butter oleomargarine color. The oleomargarine people discovered this material for coloring, which is now called 'standard butter color'; after that the butter men got to using it, and now they come to Congress in order that the other fellows may be prohibited from using it." And this was received with great hilarity.

There remained but one point on the side of the "butter interests." The point that oleomargarine was bought for butter, and such a fraud should be stopped. Knocked out on the other points, the "dairy interests" made a "grand stand" in this point, and won out. Nevertheless, the point was inherently weak; only the oleomargarine people could not avail themselves of the weakness without putting down the structure of capitalist society over their own heads along with the heads of their opponents.

### MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Returns From Cities in Massachusetts.

#### HOLYOKE ELECTIONS.

Mayor, O'Neil, S. L. P., 107; Buckland, S. D. P., 125.  
City Clerk, O'Connor, S. L. P., 884.  
Treasurer, Geissler, G. I.  
School Committee-at-Large:  
St. Cyr, S. L. P., 268  
Koehler, S. D. P., 292

#### Aldermen-at-Large:

(S. L. P.)  
Carney, 343  
Smith, 233  
Lovell, 233  
Noffke, 193  
Hicks, 180

#### (S. D. P.)

Coburn, 360  
Judd, 356  
Newman, 220  
Kenzel, 211  
Schroeder, 210

#### Aldermen by wards, (S. L. P.):

Ward:  
2, Coderre, 245  
3, Ruther, 118  
4, Ryan, 75  
5, McNally, 50  
6, Beach, 23  
7, Marsh, 118

#### (S. D. P.)

3, Newman, 66  
Ward 3, Tiedemann, 84

#### SOMERVILLE ELECTION.

Mayor, Brophy, S. L. P., 130.  
Aldermen at Large, Pecheur, Ward 2, 120; Hellberg, Ward 6, 123.  
Aldermen by Wards, Johnson, Ward 2, 40.  
School Committee—Pecheur 76.

#### SALEM ELECTION.

Official reports credit us with 111 votes for Thomas F. Brennan our candidate for Mayor. Our vote for Aldermen is:

Pohn F. Box, 548  
Thomas H. Condon, 586  
Michael H. Powers, 392  
Michael J. Quirk, 252

It was our first experience in municipal politics, and the comrades are satisfied with the result. Our vote corresponds with the vote received at the national election where Molloney received 114 and the candidates on the State ticket received a similar vote to our candidates for Aldermen.

The glorious Christmas season brings with it peace, joy, good-will, and a more intolerable lot of beggars than the whole of the remainder of the year furnishes. They are not pan-handlers, tramps, or out-of-workers. They have a steady job begging under police and church protection, and yet they are more of a nuisance than the rest of the begging fraternity put together. They are the "chosen of the Lord," and their particular excuse is that they need money to give dinners to the poor. There are the Salvation Army, the Sisters of Charity, the Independent religious (?) organizations, and then the plain and unadorned societies who go it, on their own hook. The tenement and apartment houses, the offices, and stores are overrun by them, and while it causes no regret that some of the valuable thinking time of a store keeper is taken up by them, it is a direct imposition on the working class to allow these people to hold them up at all hours of the day and night and solicit alms.

Before every holiday they become importunate, but this year they are especially aggressive and numerous. Perhaps this is necessary so that the few cogs which prosperity has slipped will not be noticed.

## DOWN IN TEXAS.

PERMANENT QUARANTINE DECLARED  
AGAINST THE DEBSERIE.

The Socialist Labor Party of Texas  
Stands Firmly and Squarely Upon the  
Immovable Rock of the Class Struggle  
—The State Committee Congratulates  
the Comrades and Sympathizers for  
Their Zeal and Fidelity in the Late  
Campaign.

The State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Texas, in regular session at San Antonio, this second day of December, 1900, congratulates the comrades for the zeal and fidelity displayed by them in the late campaign, and especially do we commend the courage and activity of our scattered comrades in sowing the seed of revolution in communities where we had no party organization. We also extend our cordial thanks to sympathizers living in remote localities where no Socialist agency other than the WEEKLY PEOPLE had ever been known. We hope soon to have these friends organized into sections of the unconquerable Socialist Labor Party.

The returns are yet incomplete, and we cannot know what our fall vote was in the late election until we have the official count announced from Austin. It is certain, however, that we have made substantial gains over the vote of two years ago. This was our first presidential vote since the organization of the party in Texas, and every vote cast for Molloney and Remmel stands for a nail driven into the capitalist coffin.

Doubtless there are thousands in the State who were almost persuaded to stand up with us, but they did not wish to throw their votes away, you know, and so they put on their dog collars and marched to the polls to give the "old party one more chance." By the time another election rolls around, if the inexorable logic of events has not crushed all the manhood out of them, they will perhaps have backbone enough to range themselves under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party, the only party that at all times and under all conditions, courageously faces all enemies of the working class in the battle for proletarian emancipation.

When we take into consideration the conditions surrounding us, our vote in this State is gratifying and encouraging. We had to fight, not only the regular capitalist parties, aided as they were by all the agencies that create and direct public opinion, but we had to encounter in addition thereto a foul and traitorous middle-class organization, that, claiming to be Socialistic seeks to prolong capitalist domination by confusing and dividing the workers. This aggregation of fakirs and traitors, offered and led by middle class schemers in the service of capitalist parties, has been, and ever will be, the enemy of the working class.

We know of instances in the late campaign, where well meaning men intending to vote our ticket, were directed therefrom by the lying pretense that the Social Democratic party was identical in principle with the Socialist Labor Party, only differing a little in "tactics," whereas, every one who has given the attention to the subject knows that in principles, tactics, and discipline, the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic party is as great as the difference between day and night, the North and South poles, the sun and the earth, heaven and hell. They touch at no point. They have nothing in common. The Social Democratic party ignores the class struggle, and its entire propaganda in this State is based upon "government ownership of public utilities." UNDER CAPITALIST ADMINISTRATION, a la Glasgow, and New Zealand. The veriest underhead must understand that under such a "Socialist" government the wage-workers will be as effectually divorced from the opportunities of self-employment as they are to-day, while those in public employment, protected as they will be by civil service rules, can be nothing else than parasites, and as such enemies of their own class, the working class. Thus, the great mass of workers will remain mere wage-slaves as they are to-day, with no hope of deliverance from ever-increasing want and misery save through armed revolution, and even that last dread resort, if successful, would lead to no permanent amelioration of their condition, as, owing to gross ignorance of the CAUSE of their misery, they would soon fall a prey to new capitalist masters.

This so-called "Socialist" party composed almost exclusively of old political hummers, discredited "labor leaders," hysterical humanitarians, free-love anarchists, and abnormally developed blatherers, whom even the dying Populist party could no longer tolerate, and who are deemed unworthy of assimilation by the Democratic party, and not worth buying by the Republican party—hopes that by miscegenation with Organized Scabbery it will be able to secure a few crumbs from the plutocratic tables, while ever ready, a la Millerand, to accept any old thing in the shape of office from

(Continued on page 2.)



## GLASS-CONSCIOUS

BREWER AND SAMPLER SAYS "HOCH DEF YOONION" TO THE AND SIMFLER.

A "Folkshaus" Union for Fair-Saloon Keepers' Union That Realizes After Ex-Schleusen Feigenwischwitsch's Verbal Nightmare of Taxation Tactics—A "Practical" Organization.

In Troy, Albany and Schenectady, one sees proof of the truth of Gompers' statement that several thousand new labor organizations have been formed in the past year. A neat sign in the window of a saloon catches the eye which reads like this:

UNION SALOON.  
Member of  
SALOON KEEPERS' UNION.This is to certify that  
is a member of the Schenectady  
Saloon Keepers' Union in good  
standing.

This is signed by the Treasurers, Secretaries, etc., of the State Federation of Labor, also known to many as the Workmen's Federation, or Local Laborers' Union. Being somewhat curious to know whether the guiding principle of these unionists was "Temperance first, last and all the time—as long as you are broke," I interviewed the proprietor of a saloon in Schenectady who was very active in organizing the Union in that town.

He waxed eloquent in telling the woes of the down-trodden, over-taxed, and generally abused retailer of the empy that floors. He made as fine a little impure and simple speech as it has ever been my misfortune to hear. The necessity, the benefits and the beauties of "organization," together with the deep damnation which ought to fall from the avenging hands of eternal justice on the wage-working "scab" who refused to patronize a "Yoonion" saloon were all vividly set forth in that rich, near-closing-up-time voice used only on favorite customers, night policeman or the Alderman of the Ward. I was much moved by this mark of confidence, but kept my eye on the door for fear that this enthusiastic propagandist with his mouth full with the new knowledge of Gompersian would try to wind up his harangue by running to catch a train "Some as can."

But was he not as sophisticated as Sammy "Gee" and Co. He answered questions like a new paragon. He was as full of information as if he had it with the ABC. He would give five hundred points on taxation and beer law out. He could turn the corner of the "Yoonion" saloon, and with an eye on the question of tactics, was a glass-conscious retailer, he had never met James Altman, but Bates, who runs the summer sausage shop at Northfield. He would make a splendid campaigner, if he knew all the staff necessities to know and has never heard of Socialism.

"What are the objects of this union?" I asked.

"To get rid of this (qualified) tax on beer."

"How much does the tax amount to a year?"

"About twelve dollars a week."

"You say that the boys, the workmen who pay five cents per glass, have to pay this?"

"Yes, isn't a damned shame? As for me, I wake up and find out that the way the Government robs the poor workman, and gasps and stares when I say."

"I fail to see where you have any kick. I saw, and I made a mental note, or something he had not told me, to ask before I left town. That was to ask some member of the Socialist Trade &amp; Labor Alliance local in Schenectady to discover which labor fakir had started this 'Yoonion' and filled this taxpayer with fauch."

"Suppose the other unions refuse to stand by the union saloon-keepers in this deal, or that the politicians throw you down; what then?"

"Hah! Hah! Hah! Hah! Hah!" he bellowed so loud that a subdued Bryant and a full-blown Paul Bonaparte were loudly departing from the saloon, between him, arguing over what they called "politics," looked up and pointed in the question: "Did you work the two egg story on him?"

He paid no attention to them but proceeded to tell me that from this side of the bar."

"You don't understand," he said physically, "and are awful ignorant about taxes and saloons."

"Well, show me."

"We have to pay the taxes now, say I used a 16 oz. glass before the tax was put on. I have to use the same now because the other fellows do. If one saloon keeper cut down on the size of the glass the other fellows would get his trade see? But it isn't justice or liberty for us saloonkeepers to pay so much tax. Is it? We organize the union and get all the saloon keepers in it; WE SEND FIVE DELEGATES TO THE TRADES ASSEMBLY. We have our union card in our window. The boys in the other unions won't deal with any other union men, we must together stick. So the brothers in the trades assembly go to the candidates for office and say, 'Take off this damned tax or we'll defeat you.' Do you see now?"

I decided to enlighten his ignorant audience of one.

"If the tax is not cut off WE WILL

WM. S. DALTON.

## THE PARIS CONGRESS.

A Review of the Doings of the International Gathering.

During September of this year there was held in Paris a congress, with the altogether inappropriate name of "International Socialist Congress."

There was when any body of men claiming to be socialists could meet and call themselves "Socialists," or anything else they chose. But that time has gone. Socialist and Socialism are definite terms today that stand for a particular person, a particular principle. And for a body of men to meet and be considered Socialists by sensible men, they must be Socialists, and act up to Socialist principles.

In these latter years the Socialist movement has been taking on more and more simplicity of purpose and clearness of utterance; more and more of a revolutionary character and above all, has it become more of a scientific movement. Therefore, when a body of Socialists meet, we look for clearness of utterance—a plain statement of revolutionary intent—as the result of their deliberations. In the resolutions of the Paris Congress we find only ambiguity of utterance, a mixture of confusing phrases and a deliberate attempt to hide double dealing and treachery in a cloud of words.

The title of the first resolution clearly defines the attitude of the majority of those attending that congress, and is of the nature of a proclamation issued by the Kankarabos or Debitors.

It begins as follows: mark well the word "practical":

1. The Seeking and Finding of Practical Means for International Working Class and Socialist Union, Organization and Action."

The title of the concluding resolution is equally as flimsy, tho' not so verbose: "The General Strike."

"The General Strike" is the pet idea of the continental anarchists and is, of course, a chimera. A Socialist Congress would treat it with scant courtesy—lay it on the table, or throw it in the wastebasket. The Paris Congress dignifies it with a resolution.

"To insert the word 'practical' in the first title was an evidence of weakness; of cowardice, because it bears on its face the implication that there were 'practical' people there who had to be propitiated. People who, unless propitiated, would perhaps refuse to 'play the game' any more and take their valuable services and abilities somewhere else. The playing of the word 'and' between 'working class and Socialist,' proves clearly the mental mix-up of those who drafted the title. The only action that can benefit the working class is Socialist action; therefore, all other sorts of action are detrimental to the working class, and necessarily capitalist action.

But there is no need to 'sell hairs,' as some of the 'practical' people would say, for these things. All Socialists have heard or read the so-called 'Kantky Resolution' of infamous memory. That it itself was enough to damn the congress in the estimation of any serious-minded workman. But that is not the only resolution that in its absurdity and treachery, there are others. A paragraph from each of the resolutions of the congress, showing the treachery and the weakness of the whole, will be given.

The first resolution, which is the title of the congress, reads: 'The Seeking and Finding of Practical Means for International Working Class and Socialist Union, Organization and Action.'

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The hundred and fifty-first resolution, which is the title of the congress, reads: 'The Seeking and Finding of Practical Means for International Working



As to the great mass of stenographers

and establish civilization.

AFTER THAT HE WILL WANT THE PAPER.

paper and facilitate work at the cross

paper and facilitate work at the office

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\_\_\_\_\_











## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

## National Executive Committee.

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the Daily People building on Monday evening, December 17, 1900, in the chair.

Receipts, \$80.18; expenditures, \$71.28. Section Yonkers reports the expulsion of Frederick Bennett for having affiliated with the Social Democratic party during the last campaign.

National Organizer Dalton reported relative to his work in Massachusetts. Meetings were well attended, and the militant spirit is everywhere grappling with the capitalist enemy.

National Organizer Durbin reported relative to his work in Illinois. The last week has been spent in Cook County, Joliet, Lemont and other nearby cities.

Jacques Sanial writes from Paris that he will reach New York December 18. The debate held at Lille, between Jules Guesde, representing the Parti Ouvrier Français, and Jean Jaurès, representing the Millerandists and other French Kangaroos, was a walkway for Guesde and the straight-out tactics of the Parti Ouvrier Français.

National Secretary reported that ballots containing the names of the fourteen candidates for the National Executive Committee had been sent to the State Committees. JULIAN PIERCE, Sec. Secretary.

## General Executive Board, S. T. &amp; L. A.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on Saturday evening, December 8, with the following members present: Wallberg, Katz, O'Rourke, Murphy, and Brower.

Wallberg was elected chairman.

Communications.—One from Charles Kroll, Secretary of D. A. 17, reporting on the trouble existing in D. A. 3, New Bedford, Mass.

Secretary instructed to answer as follows: 1. That charges be preferred against John Donovan and that he be tried by the Grievance Committee of the Local he is a member of.

2. That L. A. 10 and 152 be consolidated.

3. That the G. E. B. has no power to add to the constitution governing Locals, as that power is only invested in the annual convention of the Alliance.

One from D. A. 19, Lynn, Mass., in relation to report of the last convention. Action: Secretary instructed to notify D. A. 19 that all the action necessary was sent to D. A. 19 in the communication of October 9.

Communications were also received from Haverhill, Mass., Pueblo, Colo., London, Ont., Minneapolis, Minn., Schenectady, N. Y., East Liverpool, O., Seattle, Wash., Dayton, O., San Jose, Cal., Cincinnati, O., Allegheny, Pa., Pittsburg, Pa., Syracuse, N. Y., Woonsocket, R. I., West Lynn, Mass., Buena Vista, Pa., and River Point, R. I., asking for general information forwarding dues, etc.

The general vote was then canvassed off the amendments passed at the last convention with the result that all the amendments were carried by a large majority.

Locals and Districts are hereby notified that the amendments will take effect on and after January 1, 1901.

## Special Session.

The General Executive Board of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance met a special session on Saturday evening, December 15 at the DAILY PEOPLE building, 2 to 6 New Reade street.

Members present—Murphy, Katz, Ebers, Wallberg, O'Rourke and Brower. Katz elected chairman. On motion the regular order of business was taken up.

Communications.—One from J. A. Knight, Pueblo, Colo., in relation to L. A. 197.

Action.—Secretary instructed to notify J. A. Knight that all property had been returned to Nixon Elliott, organizer, and the local was now in working order.

One from W. D. Steward, organizer of Section Buffalo, with application for a charter for Iron and Metal Workers, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Communications were also received from Columbus, Ohio, Vineyard Haven, Mass., Los Angeles, Cal., Lynn, Mass., London, Ont., River Point, R. I., and New York City, N. Y., asking general information, forwarding dues, etc.

Charter was granted Iron and Metal Workers, Buffalo, N. Y.

A committee from the Workingmen's Publishing Association appeared before the board and appealed from the action of D. A. 49 in expelling them, and asked that they be reinstated.

Action.—The committee were instructed to submit their appeal in writing and the Secretary was instructed to notify the District Alliance 49 to present their side of the case to the next meeting of the board, which would be held on Thursday evening, December 20th.

On motion George Harry Carless was suspended from the board for non-attendance.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to notify D. A. 4 and 49 to hold a joint meeting on Saturday evening, December 20, in the DAILY PEOPLE building, at 2 to 6 New Reade street.

W. L. BOWLER, Secretary.

## New Jersey State Committee.

A meeting of the New Jersey State Executive Committee was held at 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, Tuesday, December 11, at 8 p. m.

Present: L. A. 10, Wilson, Hoffman, White, etc.

Absent: Carliss, Mattick.

Dues, chairmen, Cohen, secretary pro tem.

Minutes of previous meeting approved. Communication from Carliss presenting his resignation as Secretary of State Committee.

Resignation accepted.

Cohen elected to fill vacancy.

to State Committee at once as there are a number of bills to settle and funds are low.

Circulars received from National Secretary Kuhn, announcing that Comrade Dalton is touring the circuit of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, organizing and strengthening Sections and outlining a plan to raise funds for the purpose. Secretary instructed to send circulars to Sections for distribution to branches and calling upon them to immediately follow the suggestions for raising funds so that Comrade Dalton can be kept on a continuous tour.

All communications for the State Executive Committee should be addressed to: LOUIS COHEN, Sec'y, 10 Everett St., East Orange, N.J.

## Donations to the Daily People.

Previously acknowledged, \$2,733.46

Buffalo, N. Y., Gidlin, 25c; Friend, 25c; Enquist, 25c; Kangaroo, 81c; A. Reinstein, 81c; B. Reinstein, 81c; Erler, 25c; L. ex-Kangaroo, 25c; Greenberg, 50c; Van Kerkvord, 81c; 16.50

Schenectady, N. Y., E. L. Lake, 50c; E. F. Lake, 50c; Weinberger, 50c; Cbs 1 to 4, 50c each, 82c; 3.50

San Antonio, Tex., Bowers, 25c; Federoff, 25c; Pollard, 50c; Leimer, 50c; 1.50

Seattle, Wash., Anthony, 25c; Herzik, 25c; Aiken, 25c; Beck, 25c; Walsh, 25c; 1.25

Pasco, Wash., Hodge, \$1.40; Elizabeth, N. J., James, 50c; Pruth, 25c; Kundt, 25c; 1.40

Kyger, 25c; Semovsky, 25c; May, 30c; Hoffman, 25c; Jentracsek, 25c; Peterson, 25c; 2.50

New Haven, Conn., Maher, 50c; Sobey, 50c; Serrin, 50c; Pirman, 50c; 2.00

Jacksonville, Ill., G. Renner, 81c; V. Martis, 81c; 2.00

Essex County, N. J., Scand, Branch, 82c; Duggan, 25c; Jersey City, N. J., Wegener, 81c; New York, Prog. Litho. Alliance 170, 81c; 3.00

10 A. D., Bitterbaum, 25c; Borchach, 25c; Feldman, 25c; Blank, 25c; Moskowitz, 50c; Bodenstein, 25c; Gutlieb, 50c; Lederman, 50c; Platzner, 25c; Gelfender, 25c; 3.25

18th A. D., per Owen Diamond 85c; 5.00

26th A. D., Cooke, 50c; Katz, 25c; Friedman, 25c; 1.00

18th A. D., Samuels, 81c; 32nd and 33rd A. D., J. W. 50c; 50

34th and 35th A. D., Johnson, 50c; Hermann, 50c; Holes, 50c; Kinnally, 50c; Crawford, 50c; Cash, 25c; Orange, 25c; P. F. W. 50c; 3.50

Brooklyn, 7th A. D., Gohlecker, 50c; Fiebigler, 81c; Dermuth, 81c; Murphy, 81c; Rasmussen, 81c; 15.50

10th A. D., Keener, 82c; Pock, 82c; Kilm, 82c; Walsh, 50c; Grange, 50c; 7.00

12th A. D., Grubbi, 10c; Lavitz, 10c; Schmitz, 10c; Mummary, 10c; Cooper, 10c; Leise, 50c; Schmidt, 1.25; Neilson, 25c; 2.50

20th A. D., Forbes, 50c; Richardson, 50c; Stegeman, 50c; Mueller, 50c; Reuter, 50c; Cash, 50c; 3.00

Total, \$2,812.55

HENRY KUHN, National Secretary.

General Agitation Fund.

Previously acknowledged, \$1,360.47

Received from Ohio State Committee, account lists, 47.48

Received from Minnesota State Committee, account lists, 11.70

Total, \$1,419.65

HENRY KUHN, National Secretary.

Daily People Christmas Fund.

Previously acknowledged, \$20.10

"Searchlight," St. Louis, Mo., 1.00

J. M. W. O., Ohio, 2.00

J. M. Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1.00

John Larson, New Haven, Conn., 1.00

H. Schmitz, San Francisco, Cal., 1.50

John Lynch, Olneyville, R. I., 1.00

Richard Holland, " 1.00

S. W. Boettger, " 1.00

Section Allentown, Pa., per P. R. Herrigen, 2.00

Section Medford, Mass., per Joseph Meekel, 1.50

Excelsior Literary Society, N. Y., per P. M. Ginsburg, 8.00

Total, \$107.40

With the subscription Section Somerville has in circulation considerably more than the amount asked for will have been received, and with what may now be on the way will place the bills that have to be met and place Comrade Loven on his feet.

The total amount received has been turned over to the family of the comrade, all of whom were down with the scarlet fever, and are now on the way to recovery. Comrade Loven returns grateful acknowledgments of the comrades and others who responded so promptly and generously.

Truly, "the feeling of solidarity is O. K. throughout the whole country."

To the DAILY PEOPLE, through whose columns this large sum was collected in such quick time, thanks are returned.

CHAS. H. JOHNSON, AUGUSTUS F. PECHER, T. C. BROPHY, Committee.

Syracuse Christmas Entertainment.

The Annual Christmas Entertainment and Ball of the Socialist Labor Party will be held in Freeman's Hall, Monday, December 24, at 8 p. m. Children will receive presents from the Christmas tree. Tickets, admitting Gent and Lady, 25 cents. The committee wishes the co-operative effort of all Syracuse readers of the DAILY PEOPLE to make this a success. The committee have arranged for a program of ten numbers. The Women's Auxiliary will serve lemonade and cake, and also coffee and sandwiches. We invite all friends and sympathizers to help make the entertainment a financial success, as the section needs the money to pay its bills and continue its fight against the capitalist class.

JAMES TRAINOR, Org., 606 S. Clinton street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Dalton in Buffalo.

W. S. Dalton of Seattle, Wash., will speak on "Socialism" at the Labor Lyceum meeting Sunday afternoon, December 23, at 3 o'clock. This meeting will be held at Florence Parlors, 527 Main street.

On Tuesday December 25 (Christmas Night) at 8 p. m. Section Buffalo, S. L. P., will have a Christmas entertainment and ball at German-American Hall, corner of Main and High streets. The program will contain several musical and vocal selections, recitations and a speech by W. S. Dalton. Tickets, 25 cents for gentlemen and lady, for sale by all comrades. THE COMMITTEE.

S. T. & L. A. Bridgeport, Conn.

All members and sympathizers of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance are earnestly requested to attend an open meeting of the Mixed Alliance on Friday evening at 8 o'clock, at Socialist Hall, Main street.

Bring all kickers and knock-you-out questioners with you, and we'll warm them up.

Trojan Take Notice.

A lecture on political economy by a well-known speaker, will be given under the auspices of Section Troy, N. Y., at their headquarters, 351 River street, Sunday, December 23, at 3 p. m. Admission, 10 cents.

Notice to S. L. P. & S. T. & L. A. Secretaries.

Secretaries of S. L. P. sections and of local and district alliances connected with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, are requested to communicate matters of general and special industrial interest, such as reports of strikes, boycotts, lockouts, etc., to the Editor of the DAILY PEOPLE, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

The DAILY PEOPLE for Sunday December 23, will contain some of the best Christmas stories ever published. They are not only good reading, but they are new and unheeded. They will all deal with Christmas from the point of view of the working class. If you have a friend to whom you wish to give an acceptable present, give him a subscription to the DAILY PEOPLE commencing with next Sunday. There will be "A New Christmas Carol," "His Christmas Dinner," being the adventures of a young man in search of a meal, a complete description of the Christmas of the cellar coolie, "Christmas in Art," and a complete account of the coal and empty stockings. Christmas that fell in the lot of the Harbinger. In addition to this there will also be a humorous account of the "Kangaroo's Christmas." Be sure you see it. If you wish to give an acceptable gift to a friend, someone who is far from the city, or who does not read the DAILY PEOPLE regularly you can have it sent for the following prices: One year, \$2.00; six months, \$1.00; three months, \$0.50. It is within the reach of all, and anyone who reads next Sunday's number will want more.

Campaign Fund of Section N. Y. S. L. P.

Previously received, \$315.25

Sixteenth Assembly District, Brooklyn, list No. 258, 2.00

Same District, on list 259, 1.00

Sixth and Tenth Assembly District, New York, list No. 219, 1.50

Twenty-fifth Assembly District, New York, list No. 218, 1.00

Same District, list No. 218, 4.00

Twelfth Assembly District, Brooklyn, list No. 126, 25

Seventh Assembly District, Brooklyn, list No. 149, 50

Thirteenth and Fourteenth Assembly District, Brooklyn, list No. 130, 1.00

Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Assembly District, New York, list No. 61, 1.00

Total, \$357.50

L. ABELSON, Org., 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

## IN COLORADO.

## A Full Statement on Conditions in That State.

The article appearing in the WEEKLY PEOPLE of November 24, entitled "Western Gold Fields," contains two errors. The writer states that "the great Bull Hill strike of '94 came along and the Colorado miner was shot into subjugation."

That is not true. Governor Waite called out the State militia and placed them between the strikers and the sheriffs' deputies, and acted as the agent of the miners in settling the struggle between the miners and mine owners. The wages which they agreed upon were three dollars per day for eight hours. If it had not been for the intervention of Waite and the militia Cripple Creek district would be the lowest wage camp in the West. I believe it would have been better if he had not interfered seeing that the pure and simple leaders, or Organized Seaberry, have continued since then to vote to place in the political power the Democratic and Republican parties, the political representatives of the mine owners. If these miners were controlled by honest and intelligent men, such victories would be the means of helping to gain greater victories, both political and economic. Under the control of pure and simple, consequently corrupt and ignorant leadership, such victories are the means used by the capitalist class to keep the workers contented until a better opportunity presents itself to the mine owners to reduce the wages of Boyce's political snobs.

If the wage slave receives enough wages to-day to make him contented with the present system, then I say to the capitalist class: "You are doing good when you cut wages, if the lowering of wages will be the means of forcing the workers to vote against your horrible capitalist system."

It is our votes that keep this system alive and we are the ones who should suffer. I, for one, am willing to do my share of it now rather than have this system continue for the children who are growing up to-day. Governor Waite since the Cripple Creek strike, must have entered his second childhood, as he allowed his name to go on the Popular ticket for Presidential Elector. He is a dead duck in Colorado. Such is the fate of the rising Socialist Labor Party in its store for all reactionary politicians.

The writer of "Gold Fields in the West" says that Patterson and Coates were nominated for Governor and Lieutenant. That is a mistake. James R. Orman was nominated for Governor and Coates, the slimy English labor fakir, for Lieutenant-Governor. Orman is a railroad contractor and any proletarian who has ever worked for a railroad contractor knows that that means that he belongs to a class of capitalists who are the most intensified labor skippers in the country.

The argument that he (Orman) need during the campaign was that he never discounted his own time checks, and if he was elected he would not leave the State for two years, that is, as long as he was Governor. His reason for making that statement was so that the capitalists of the State would know that he would not give Coates the opportunity to occupy his office in his absence. It would certainly be a disgrace to have that person in the chair. He is by all means the biggest decoy duck in the State, a man who possesses no mind, a man who can not be insulted and as the Socialist Labor Party grows in this state, the working class of Colorado will learn to have as much contempt for him as the capitalist class has now, but they, the capitalists, consent to use him because it pays.

Marx says that the "owner of capital will number to make 100 per cent." He could have said more; that they would pick out of the ranks of the workers, men who would consent to act as bell-weather to the working class, so as to keep them in capitalist politics, so that they would continue to vote for a system that drives their children into premature graves, and their girls to prostitution. And what is the fakir's reward for this? In most cases a pat on the back and a smile. Orman said he would give the State a conservative business administration, and Coates spoke about the Bull Pen, "down with the Trusts," and he said that Bryan was opposed to the private ownership of the trust. Bryan is not opposed to the private ownership of the trust. If he was, he would be in favor of the collective ownership, and that is the Socialist program. Coates and other fakirs may have their day now, but I hope to see the day when this country will not be big enough to hold them from the wrath of the class conscious Socialist Labor Party workers. As the S. L. P. votes grow the capitalist class will cast them aside as they do today with the worn-out machinery. When a man commences to understand this capitalist system and comes in contact with its defenders, he can then understand what a weak structure it is.

If the comrades of Colorado can get up a fund so as to keep an organizer in the field all next summer, we will make great gains in this State, as the "liver" class is killed and the defenders of capitalism in this State are the worst lot of intellectual bankrupts I have ever heard.

Two additional articles of importance will appear in the Christmas Number of the DAILY PEOPLE. The first will be "A Review of the American Literature." This article will be one of the most important yet published, and will be especially noteworthy. There will also be a story, "A Ghetto Genius," a story of unusual power. If you wish to see these two articles do not fail to buy the DAILY PEOPLE for December 23. THE GREATEST PAPER published in New York.

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HOMESTEAD, PA. Thomas Lewis, 301 Amity street.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. J. T. L. Boney, 222 Station street.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y. Lewis Hoover, 42 N. Perry street.

KANSAS CITY, MO. J. De Castro, 70 W. Railroad street.

LAWRENCE, MASS. John Howard, 42 Lowell street.

LEWIS, N. Y. Emil Ittig, Room 3, Sheldon Block.

LOUISVILLE, KY. Thos. Sweeney, 160 High street.

LOWELL, MASS. Robert Owen, 24 West Manchester street.

LYNN, MASS. J. F. Coyle, 260 Washington street.

MALDEN, MASS. John Hobbs, 523 White street.

MALDEN, MASS. Philip Rowland, 132 Malden street.

## Christmas Entertainment and Grand Ball OF Section Buffalo, S. L. P.

At German-American Hall, Corner Main and High Streets.

On Christmas Night, Tuesday, December 25th 1900, at 8 p. m.

Vocal and musical selections, recitations, and speech by our Socialist poet-comrade.

W. S. DALTON, OF SEATTLE, WASH.

Tickets for Lady and Gentlemen, 25 Cents. For sale by all comrades.

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The Book Art is a great art. It has developed a good deal since the Egyptian scribes put down their hieroglyphics on papyrus three thousand years before John D. Rockefeller, Mark Hanna and capitalism. It has even expanded an inch or two since that German mechanic (what was his name? Gutenberg?) learned how to use movable types a few hundred years ago. And the results are seen in any modern book-store. The results are also seen in the tastes of people as manifested in their selection of books.

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There are, however, a good many esthetic natures in the world. "Esthetic" appreciating or loving the beautiful. "Standard Dictionary." The esthetic persons are just as anxious to get at the idea of a book as prosaic Mr. Practical, but they like, furthermore, to feel the texture of the paper as they turn the leaves, and admire the binding after they get through with the texture of the paper. For these persons